

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1862.

What has the Rebellion done for Tennessee?

It traded, bartered, and sold the State by a secret treaty, made by three unauthorized, and irresponsible, professional politicians, to the Cotton Confederacy.

It plunged the State, at the first step into a debt of FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

It surrendered the State to the military possession of JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals.

It robbed the State Treasury of the entire Common School Fund, being two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

It swept away the commerce of Nashville, of Memphis, and other cities and towns.

It flooded the State with millions of irredeemable Confederate money, whose circulation was enforced at the point of the bayonet.

It destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars of railroad property, and burned large numbers of railroad bridges, which were built by taxes collected from the people, and ruined the trade of the various railroad lines, worth millions of dollars.

It wickedly and wantonly, and stupidly destroyed the railroad bridge and the suspension bridge, which crossed the river at this place; two of the finest structures of the kind in the United States.

It has dragged away from their homes and friends, into the rebel armies, some fifty thousand of our fellow-citizens, and seeks to make the desolation still more frightful by enforcing the infamous Conscription Law.

It has robbed the farmers of millions of dollars worth of corn, hay, beets and sheep, without compensation.

It has filled the woods with roving bands of guerrillas, who lie in ambush along the public highways, forbidding farmers to sell their produce, and robbing travellers, like professional foot-pads and highwaymen.

It has arrested and carried off to South-some and sickly prisons in the South, thousands of peaceable citizens, for the reason that they acknowledged allegiance to the Federal Government.

It has been accessory to the cold blooded assassination of hundreds of citizens, and revolting outrages on helpless females.

It has burned the dwellings of multitudes of the best men in the State, and driven their inmates forth, to seek a refuge and asylum among strangers.

It has suspended the Legislature, abolished the courts, deprived us of our due representation in the councils of the nation, and pushed us adrift upon a sea of the wildest anarchy and disorder.

Our churches are closed, or else their pulpits are profaned by blaspheming wretches whose God is gain, whose Bible is treason and the slave code, whose sacrament is a banquet of human flesh, and whose baptism is blood; the school-bell no more invites to the pursuit of knowledge the youth of the land, who roam unrestrained, undisciplined and uncorrected, debauching their tender and unformed minds with the vices of dissolute and lawless manhood; and science bows her fair head in immortal sorrow, as she paces her desolate halls, and mourns with agonizing eloquence the unwonted absence of those aspiring souls, who once thronged about her and learned wisdom from her lips.

It is enough!

Over a thousand monuments of public and private sorrow—through anarchy, licentiousness and crime—over the wreck of freedom—beneath the awful shadow of approaching despotism, and through the Valley of the Shadow of Death itself, behold the path of rebellion!

A few weeks ago the rebel leaders assured the people, most positively, that Nashville would in a few days be taken by their friends, and the Nashville Union asserted, publicly, that it would not. Who deceived you, and to whom will you give credit hereafter, rebel leaders or the Union?

It is said that in the battle of Chaplin Hills the standard of the 70th Pennsylvania Infantry was shot down six times, and when the regiment was forced to retire, the brave Colonel HAMBURG seized it and bore it from the field.

Albert Pike's Letter.

This remarkable exposure of the outrageous tyranny of the noted rebel leader, General HINDMAN, will be read with much interest by all. The tyranny of HINDMAN is far from being a solitary case in the South. In every State, nay, in almost every county of the Confederacy, the people groan under the exactions and burdens of the ambitious and bad men who stirred them up to rebellion against the Federal Government. Two years ago the people of the cotton States bore only nominal burdens, and in seeking to cast these off, without cause, they have thrown themselves into the hands of military despots, who are fast robbing them of personal liberty, property, and all their former rights and privileges. Like the dog in the fable, they dropped the substantial blessings which they possessed to gain a shadow, which vanished as they clutched it, and instead of the real prosperity and happiness of 1860, they have the nakedness, the conscription, the crushing tribute, the consuming fire, and the lifeless ashes of 1862.

Removal of General McClellan.

A private dispatch which reached this city yesterday, states that General McClellan has been removed from the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. BURNSIDE placed in command. Gen. McClellan, has been, as singularly unfortunate in not achieving results with his immense army, as he has been fortunate in having a large class of admirers so devoted, as to look with indignation upon all who are unwilling to allow him equal honor with Napoleon, WELLINGTON, and WASHINGTON, before he has fought a successful battle, or made a creditable military movement.

Important from the Potomac.

A dispatch from Gainesville, Va., dated the 7th instant, to the Associated Press, brings us the wildly exciting intelligence that all is quiet on the left wing of the army of the Potomac! When the other wing of the American eagle is quieted, we presume steps will be taken to quiet the drum sticks. We trust that all his quills will soon be tran-quiet.

Murdersboro.

It has been rumored for two or three days past that this place has been pretty much abandoned by the rebels, and that only a few remain to attend to the removal of the vast store of army supplies which have been collected there. It is the opinion of refugees from that region, that a large amount of stores still remain there, and that a rapid movement of our troops upon the place would prove not only highly profitable to us, but very disastrous to the rebel army, as it would strip them of a large quantity of flour, corn, meat and army clothing. It would be well to attend to this without delay.

We learn that Colonel MOORE has been relieved, by General McCook, of the charge of the Convalescent Barracks, and ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. NOLAN, who at once assigned him to the command of his old regiment, the 74th O. V. I.

Great credit has been awarded to Col. MOORE for his untiring industry in the general and successful management of his very difficult post, embracing the combined fragments of so many different companies and regiments.

A visible change is coming over the minds of our people. The Union cause strengthens unmistakably, and the omens of returning loyalty are exceedingly hopeful. Let all citizens put their shoulders to the wheel, and aid in restoring this great State to her old allegiance without the unnecessary effusion of the blood of her children. Every officer and soldier in the vast Union army now pouring into our borders will say amen to this proposition.

Let your fame take care of itself. The fame which requires from its possessor continual nursing to keep it alive and to bring it into notice, is not worth having.

The natural villainy of some men's hearts will make traitors of them in whatever cause they may pretend to be enlisted. We have Federal soldiers and officers who are loyal only in their uniform.

When we advise our soldiers to put down this foul rebellion, we don't mean that they must rob all the hen-roosts and goose-pens in the country. We mean foul rebellion, boys, not foul rebellion.

Discipline in the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS 15TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
BOWLING GREEN, KY., NOV. 8, 1862.
General Order, No. —.

The following order has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of the army:

WASHINGTON, NOV. 3, 1862.

Major General Rosecrans:

"The authority you ask, promptly to muster out or dismiss from the service officers for flagrant misdeeds and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness, and misbehavior before the enemy, or on guard duty, is essential to discipline, and you are authorized to use it. Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the Department, in order to prevent improvident restoration."

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
"Sec'y of War."

We cannot better express our approbation of the above Order than by referring to our views on its topics as expressed weeks ago in several editorials. There are persons connected with the Federal army here, whose conduct has been infamous, and sufficient to arouse the indignation and alarm of every patriot. If all such offenders were promptly arrested, tried, and dismissed on conviction, from the service, the effect of their punishment would be most beneficial. We know of no reason why we should extend the buckler of protection, or apology, over a military pillager, embezzler or drunkard. It is entirely too much the fashion of newspapers to lay all outrages to the charge of the private soldiers, when the fact is, that in four cases out of five, it is their officers who are really the guilty persons.

We are told that many of the secession citizens, on either side of the road, between here and Bowling Green, have fled from the country, and that many of them have burned their own houses in despair. Like reprobates, on Judgment Day, they are flying from the wrath to come. Miserable devils!

Board of Aldermen.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1862.

The Board of Aldermen met at three o'clock, yesterday, when the following important business was transacted—Mr. BRIEN in the Chair. Minutes of last meeting were read, approved, and ordered to be signed. Reports were presented from the Recorder, Tax Collectors, Clerk of the Market, &c., which were received and approved.

Mr. CHEATHAM offered the following:
AN ACT Creating a Soup House in the City of Nashville.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the City Council of Nashville, That a Soup House be, and is hereby, established in the city of Nashville for the benefit of the poor.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. CHEATHAM, SCOVILL, and MULLEN. Mr. CHEATHAM in the chair.

Mr. BRIEN introduced a Bill, contemplating a reduction in the salaries of various city Officers. The object being to introduce a wholesome reform, and retrenchment in the municipal expenditures, a very able and elaborate exposition was given by Mr. BRIEN in a lengthy speech, which is unavoidably crowded out this morning. After considering each item separately, a vote was taken on all not stricken out, and the bill was rejected.

A bill to abolish the office of Street Inspector, was introduced but withdrawn, before any action could be taken upon it. Mr. BRIEN also introduced a resolution, complimenting Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON for his firmness and patriotism in holding Nashville, against the advice of the Military Commander of this Department, and also requesting the Military Government of Tennessee to have this Congressional District represented in the United States Congress, as suggested by the Proclamation of President LINCOLN. An appropriation of \$20,000 was included in the resolution, to assist in carrying out the object. It was urged that there was not enough money in the Treasury to justify the appropriation, notwithstanding the fact that the defunct City Government contributed \$100,000 for a similar purpose to the Confederacy. All adopted except the appropriation.

Mr. CHEATHAM introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Aldermen meet the City Council next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers to fill such vacancies as exist at present; adopted.

A motion to adjourn prevailed without a dissenting voice.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Removal of General McClellan!

Burnside! Succeeded.

Occupation of Warrenton.

Great Battle Expected.

3,000 Rebels Captured in North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The removal of McClellan has caused great excitement. Among the rumors of the cause of the removal is that some of the instructions from the General-in-Chief were not followed, and Lee escaped in consequence.

Forney's Press says it was purely a military act and the result of a military consultation and discussion, although recommended to the President and approved by him some time ago. It was finally resolved upon after a change became inevitable. No act of the present Administration has been a subject of greater deliberation.

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 7.—A P. M.—The army corps of General Reynolds took possession of this place unopposed yesterday. The place was occupied by Gen. Raines, with about four hundred men and two howitzers.

Gen. Longstreet's army corps had occupied Culpepper Courthouse for several days, but left last Saturday. It was generally reported that he would encamp on the hills south of the town.

Gen. A. P. Hill's command was here on Thursday, but retreated upon the advance of our troops.

Reliable citizens confirm the general belief of intelligent officers, that Gen. Lee has succeeded in eluding General McClellan, and that a large portion of Lee's army are at Gordonsville.

General A. P. Hill's forces and General Stuart's Cavalry formed the rear guard of General Lee. The former was at Chester Gap on Wednesday, and Gen. Pleasanton had pushed Gen. Stuart to Flint Hill.

Our troops found great distress in the hospitals here. Great distress prevails among the citizens hereabouts for the necessities of life. All the stores are exhausted of supplies, and are closed up. The cars are expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The snow storm continued till late this evening.

Lieut. Col. Blunt, of Gen. Longstreet's staff, was captured by Bayard's cavalry Blunt is Provost Marshal in the rebel army, and was inspecting his pickets at the time he was captured.

Leading rebels here prophesy a great battle hereabout in a few days. They represent that Stonewall Jackson is only ten miles off, with a force of 70,000, and that Bragg is at Gordonsville in great force. They also say that there is but little doubt that Jackson is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The Inquirer of this city has a letter dated Fort Monroe, the 6th inst., which states the following:

The gunboat Delaware, from Newbern, arrived here on the 5th inst., bringing the intelligence that Gen. Foster's expedition had surrounded 3,000 rebels at Plymouth, North Carolina, half of them cavalry, who immediately surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Herald's despatch says that Burnside is appointed in place of McClellan, and Hooker is to take Burnside's position.

The removal of McClellan caused great excitement here to-night.

The French Intervention a Hoax.

Disaster to the Steamer J. H. Dickey.

Returns of the November Elections.

About Postage-Stamped Envelopes.

Arrival of the Steamer Norwegian.

London Press on American Affairs.

The Rumored Death of Garibaldi.

Affairs in the Vicinity of Memphis.

The Remains of Col. Matthewson.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The agent of the Associated Press inquired in the State Department to-day about current rumors, and Mr. Seward promptly replied that the alleged consultations between himself and Mr. Buchanan were erroneously reported. The propositions in relation to Mercier and the extraordinary meeting of the cabinet were fabulous. Gen. Martindale is restored to duty.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, when ten miles above St. Genevieve, the steamer J. H. Dickey exploded one of her boilers, killing several and wounding others of the passengers and crew. The passengers were awakened by a violent shock, and rushing from their rooms, found the boat

had run against the bank. In about fifteen minutes, while the passengers were still wandering about the cabin, not yet fully recovered from the first alarm, another terrible shock shook the whole boat, and the forward cabin was instantly filled with scalding steam. Numbers leaped it and fell dying upon the floor, while the passengers, among whom were several ladies, rushed in a panic to the stern. Other horrors were added to the calamity by fire breaking out in the state rooms and through the floor above the boiler, communicated from the furnaces. After long and earnest exertions the fire was conquered, and all are loud in their praise of Capt. Musselman for his bravery and judgment.

The cause of the explosion is not known, the engineer stating it to be from the shock, disarranging the boiler, while others maintain that the boiler was old and defective. The pilot says the cause of the vessel's going ashore was from a signal to back water being misunderstood for one to go ahead. Among the killed is Lieut. E. Dodge, 6th U. S. Cavalry of Philadelphia. Henry Eaton, clerk, was dangerously scalded. Several persons are known to have been blown overboard, and others, panic-stricken, jumped into the river and were drowned. At eight o'clock the next morning the steamer Warner came along and brought the Dickey's passengers and crew to this city.

Blair's majority in the First Congressional District, leaving out the soldiers' vote, is 457. The returns from the army will probably increase it to 1,000.

Gen. Loan, Union Emancipatorist, is undoubtedly elected in the Seventh District.

Wm. Hall is elected in the Fourth District by some 400.

J. S. Rollins is elected in the Ninth District by a small majority.

The returns from the State is yet meager, but it is safe to assume the majority of the members elected to the Legislature are for emancipation.

Governor Gamble has appointed Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The postage-stamped envelopes were first introduced into this country in the year 1853, and although offered at prices far below that of the ordinary envelopes of the trade, they do not as yet seem justly appreciated by the public. There has been but a slight variation in the number of stamped envelopes issued annually. In 1854 it amounted to 26,013,890; in 1856, to 28,757,150; in 1858, to 30,773,275; in 1861, to 26,027,300; this latter being less than 15 per cent of the issue of separate postage stamps, which increased from 25,000,000, in 1852, to 211,000,000 in 1861. The greater cheapness of the Government envelopes as compared with those of the trade is generally overlooked, because the purchaser of the former is not required to pay the additional charge of postage. One hundred stamped envelopes are sold for \$3 18, while the same number of plain envelopes of a similar quality may be procured for about forty cents, but to this sum must be added the sum of \$3, the value of the postage stamps which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be used in the mails—thus making one hundred letters cost \$3 40, or 22 cents more than when covered by Government envelopes. Hence it appears that persons who make use of unstamped envelopes pay for them 100 per cent more than if they employed stamped envelopes. The number of postage-stamps issued during the year ending June 30th 1861, was as above stated, upwards of two hundred millions. Assuming that a like number of unstamped envelopes were used for letters at thirty-six cents per one hundred, which is a very low estimate, the cost of them would have been \$72,000, whereas the Government envelopes would have cost the consumer only \$30,000; hence a sum equal to the difference in these amounts, namely \$30,000, may be considered as the actual cost to the public, which is owing in a great degree to the want of proper appreciation of the advantage of the stamped envelopes.

Objection is not unfrequently made to the Government envelopes, either on account of the size or quality, or because of the danger of losing both the envelope and the postage-stamp thereon should it be misdirected or otherwise accidentally defaced. Such objections the Postmaster General has determined, if possible, to remove, and to this end proposes to arrange for embossing under proper restriction the postage-stamp on every envelope that may be offered for that purpose by stationers, bankers, merchants, and other business men. Such parties will thus be enabled to procure stamped envelopes of form and quality adapted to their own taste.

It is also believed that stationers will be induced to provide themselves with varieties of stamped envelopes suited to the wants of their customers, making such envelopes, equally with their ordinary supplies, a portion of their regular stock in trade. It is deemed expedient, however, as a precaution against fraud, that none should be permitted to enter into such trade without having first obtained from the Postmaster-General a regular license for that purpose, and that all private parties desiring to have their own envelopes stamped must be satisfactorily shown to be of good standing, and be required to have their names printed on the envelopes.

They will then, on payment of the postage, obtain a permit to have work done by the Government contractor for stamped envelopes in New York. The Postmaster-General considers the use of the stamped envelope more advantageous to the department than that of separate stamps, as the address of the former prevents them from being used a second

time, while the latter may be used if the postmaster neglect the duty of cancelling them. To the public, also, they afford advantages in addition to those arising from cheapness, because they are more convenient, saving the trouble of delay of attaching separate stamps, which are liable to be removed, causing letters to be detained for postage. The objection to stamped envelopes is, if the postage is lost in case of misdirection, and may be removed by allow postmasters, under certain rules prescribed by the Postmaster-General, to rede damaged ones.

Arrival of the Steamer Norwegian.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 7.—The steamer Norwegian from Liverpool on the 21 via Londonderry on the 24th, passed this point for Quebec to-day.

GRAT BRITAIN.—The Times' city article, referring to the resolution contemplated by the Confederate government collect a million bales of cotton and them in Europe, subject to all contingencies as to the date which they can be shipped, says it is not without importance. Should the resolution be passed there are probably many speculators who might be tempted into speculation, provided the margin of profit offered was very large. The writer suggests that Confederates, by means of the For and other vessels, hope to break up a blockade of Charleston and other ports during the coming winter.

The Daily News thinks the Federal cause has never before looked so much like success in its essential features as does now. The South is almost at its last stage of exhaustion, while the North is nearly untouched in all its resources. All that the European nations have to do is to watch the events, which must be decided by other influences than these.

The Times, of course, takes directly the opposite view, and says that more important than the news of battles is the fact that the United States money market has at last begun really to feel the dangers which threaten the country with not a single Confederate State conquered, or likely to be, with not one cent yet raised by direct taxation at the North, with an immense host of raw recruits to be paid their bounty, and supported with a gigantic mass of material to provide for another invasion, the Federal Government finds its paper depreciated not far from one third in value, although probably no invasion of Pennsylvania on a large scale is intended. A fresh raid occurs on the Potomac which impresses the Federals with the conviction that their enemy is as full of spirit as ever. The article then expatiates on the interminable and indecisive nature of the battles of the west.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Times, Mr. Spence, again urges mediation or recognition on the ground that Europe cannot remain callous either to the suffering there or the horrors impending elsewhere. He thinks the contest but too likely to degenerate into a mutual butchery, and that England may then be driven to take up arms to prevent an outrage on civilization.

The Daily News points to Sumner's speech in Boston and its reception as a refutation of the Times' argument that the emancipation scheme would be repudiated. It denounces the scandalous charges which have been brought against the authors and abettors of the scheme.

Sir Benj. Brodie, the distinguished surgeon, died at his seat on the 21st.

A Cabinet Council was to be held at London the day the steamer left Liverpool.

At a public meeting held at Oldham, a resolution was offered calling on the Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States as the only means of ending the civil war. Others were offered declaring that recognition was impolitic, and would probably result in a war with the North. After a warm debate and uproarious proceedings the original motion was declared carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

The destruction of a merchant ship by the pirate Alabama caused a general advance in rates of insurance at Lloyd's of 2 or 3 per cent on all American ships. The advance demanded at Liverpool was as high as five guineas.

FRANCE.—It is stated that Persigny and Fould have consented to remain in the Cabinet, the Emperor having assured them that there was nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but he declined to take any hurried steps in regard to Rome. The Council of State had resumed its sitting.

There was a heavy fall in American securities under the reaction in New York reported by the City of Baltimore. All securities have declined.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—The expedition from Helena has returned. They saw nothing of the rebels in force. Last Friday a detachment of the 40th Indiana, on picket duty, was attacked by some rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed with a severe loss; the number killed is not stated. Our loss is one killed and one wounded.

Hindman's outlaws had committed sundry depredations upon citizens in the vicinity of Helena.

The Federals have retaliated on secession sympathizers. A number of fine farms have been destroyed.

Information from Memphis says that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Collierville and Memphis, burning cotton and committing depredations.

One hundred and forty refugees from East Tennessee arrived in Covington Thursday night, by the Kentucky Central Railroad, from Lexington—making nearly five hundred now at the Government barracks near Covington.